

28942 to 29012—Continued.**28972. CAPPARIS SPINOSA L.****Caper.**

From near Langar, Zerafshan Valley, Samarkand, Turkestan. "(No. 1372a, July 13, 1910.) The well-known caper plant, growing on the driest of sun-burned mountain slopes and having roots that penetrate yards into the soil and between cracks in rock ledges. Roots sent from the Caucasus under No. 783 (S. P. I. No. 28126), which number see for further remarks." (*Meyer.*)

28973. SALSOLA ARBUSCULA Pallas.

From Chartchui, Turkestan. "(No. 1373a, June 18, 1910.) A shrub of peculiar appearance, having no leaves but instead long, slender, green, drooping branches. Is used with much success in the sand-binding and desert-reclamation work along the central Asian railroads. Recommended for the dry and hot sections of the United States for various purposes: (1) For its sand-binding properties; (2) as an ornamental park and garden shrub; (3) as a fuel supply in desert regions.

"These seeds should be sown out in the fall and kept moist until the young plants appear above ground; after that they should be watered sparingly.

"Obtained from Mr. W. A. Paletsky, in charge of sand-binding operations along the railroads in central Asia." (*Meyer.*)

28974. CALLIGONUM CAPUT-MEDUSAE Schrenk.

From Chartchui, Turkestan. "(No. 1374a, June 18, 1910.) A shrub of very much the same appearance as the preceding number, only flowering quite beautifully toward the end of May and early June. Strongly recommended, therefore, as an ornamental park and garden shrub in desert regions where high summer temperatures prevail, but where the mercury does not drop below zero F. See preceding number for further remarks." (*Meyer.*)

28975. CALLIGONUM APHYLLUM (Pall.) Guerke.

From Chartchui, Turkestan. "(No. 1375a, June 18, 1910.) A tall shrub like the preceding, but of more arborescent growth and somewhat less ornamental; otherwise all remarks made on preceding numbers apply also to this one." (*Meyer.*)

28976. HALOXYLON AMMODENDRON (C. A. Meyer) Bunge.**Saxaul.**

From Chartchui, Turkestan. "(No. 1376a, June 18, 1910.) The famous saxaul tree, one of the chief fuel supplies of the deserts and oases in central Asia. The wood, which is exceedingly heavy and compact, retails at 20 to 25 kopecks a pood (40 pounds). For possible uses and cultural remarks see preceding numbers; see also remarks under No. 1303a (S. P. I. No. 27802)." (*Meyer.*)

28977. CAREX PHYSODES Bieb.

From Chartchui, Turkestan. "(No. 1377a, June 18, 1910.) A rare species of sedge, native of the desert, used in sand-binding work along the central Asian railroads. To be tested for similar purposes in the arid sections of the southwestern United States; also, as a possible lawn sedge in the same regions. Obtained like the preceding numbers." (*Meyer.*)

28978. ROSA XANTHINA Lindl.**Rose.**

From near Kulikalan, Samarkand, Turkestan. "(No. 1378a, July 10, 1910.) A very spiny, shrubby rose, bearing in early summer an abundance of small, deep butter-yellow roses. Found on stony, sterile mountain slopes and in ravines at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 feet. Recommended for hybridization work to create perfectly hardy yellow roses and as an ornamental garden shrub for the northern United States." (*Meyer.*)